REMARKS

After entry of the above amendments, claims 1-5, 7-17, and 19-29 will be pending in the above identified application. Claims 1, 4, 7-10, and 13 have been amended to delete unnecessary language and/or correct typographical errors. New claims 23-29 correspond to some of the original claims and are supported in the specification. No new matter has been added.

The Examiner is thanked for his courtesy in speaking with the applicants' attorney regarding the finality of the Office action mailed on March 31, 2003. Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for reconsidering the finality of the Office action and for withdrawing its finality in an Office action mailed on June 4, 2003.

Information Disclosure Statement

A Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement was filed on October 31, 2002 and received by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on November 4, 2002. The Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement included two pages of form PTO/SB/08A listing 19 references. The March 31, 2003 Office action, however, only included an initialed copy of the first page of form PTO/SB/08A. A copy of the October 31, 2002 Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement and the stamped return postcard are enclosed herewith. Applicants respectfully request an initialed copy of the second page of form PTO/SB/08A included in the Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement.

Claim Rejections

Claims 1-3, 7, 10, 14-16, and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by Schindler, P. et al., "IP Repository, A Web based IP Reuse Infrastructure."

Claims 1 and 23 recite "embedding a dynamic part from said remote parts database into an application running on the user's computer." The Office action states:

> Schindler taught the invention as claimed, including . . . embedding a dynamic part from said remote parts database into an application running on the user's computer [pg. 415, especially right hand side, "IP data should be downloaded directly

by the IP consumer and made available <u>in the target design system</u> for SoC
integration and post processing."].

(March 31, 2003 Office action, pgs. 2-3).

Schindler, however, does not disclose "<u>embedding a dynamic part</u> from said remote parts
database into an application running on the user's computer" as recited in claims 1 and 23.
(emphasis added). In particular, Schindler distinguishes between IP data and IP meta data. IP meta
data "describes any kind of information about an IP or its parts," whereas IP data is "the physical
representation of IP." (Pg. 415). In contrast, a dynamic part is defined in the specification of the
subject application as comprising both "modeling behavior characteristics and component data."
(Pg. 14, ll. 10-11). Therefore, Schindler does not disclose "<u>embedding a dynamic part</u> from said
remote parts database into an application running on the user's computer" as recited in claims 1 and
23 since it only discloses downloading IP data rather than both IP data and IP meta data. (emphasis
added).

Accordingly, based at least on the above reasons, applicants respectfully submit that claims 1
and 23 are not anticipated by Schindler. Given that claims 2-3, 7, 10, and 24-29 depend from claims
1 and 23, it is respectfully submitted that those claims are not anticipated by Schindler for at least the
same reasons.

Claim 14 recites "a server connected to said remote parts database and to said distributed
electronic network, for connecting a user computer to said remote parts database and for transmitting
dynamic parts to an application running on the user computer." The Office action states:

> Schindler taught the invention as claimed, including . . . a server for
> connecting a user computer to said remote parts database [pg. 416 System overview
> section; and right hand side; especially "The IP vault server will distribute the IP data
> via a defined protocol to the IP consumer."; and fig.'s 2-3] . . . .

(March 31, 2003 Office action, pg. 2).

Schindler, however, does not disclose "a server connected to said remote parts database and
to said distributed electronic network, for connecting a user computer to said remote parts database
and for <u>transmitting dynamic parts</u> to an application running on the user computer," as recited in

claim 14. (emphasis added). As discussed above, Schindler only discloses downloading IP data. It does not disclose downloading both IP data and IP meta data.

Accordingly, based at least on the above reasons, applicants respectfully submit that claim 14 is not anticipated by Schindler. Given that claims 15-16 and 19 depend from claim 14, it is respectfully submitted that those claims are not anticipated by Schindler for at least the same reasons.

Claims 4-5, 11-12, and 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schindler in view of Moretti, "Got IP."

Moretti discloses:

> A VCL is a parts database dedicated to virtual components. Each entry has a corporate part number, and third-party modules also might have a vendor part number. The graphics symbol for the module also should be included to facilitate higher level graphical descriptions of the system under development.

(Pg. 33).

Moretti, however, does not disclose "embedding a dynamic part from said remote parts database into an application running on the user's computer" as recited in claims 1 and 23 or "a server connected to said remote parts database and to said distributed electronic network, for connecting a user computer to said remote parts database and for transmitting dynamic parts to an application running on the user computer" as recited in claim 14. (emphasis added). In particular, Moretti does not disclose a dynamic part that comprises both "modeling behavior characteristics and component data." (Pg. 14, ll. 10-11).

Thus, even if Schindler and Moretti were combined, the combination neither teaches nor suggests "embedding a dynamic part from said remote parts database into an application running on the user's computer" as recited in claims 1 and 23 or "a server connected to said remote parts database and to said distributed electronic network, for connecting a user computer to said remote parts database and for transmitting dynamic parts to an application running on the user computer" as recited in claim 14. (emphasis added).

Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 14, and 23 are patentable over Schindler in view of Moretti based at least on the above reasons. Given that claims 4-5, 11-12, 17, and 24-29 depend from claims 1, 14, and 23, it is respectfully submitted that those claims are patentable over Schindler in view of Moretti for at least the same reasons.

Claims 8-9, 13, and 20-22 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schindler in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,862,223 to Walker et al.

Walker is directed to "an expert matching method and apparatus for managing communications between an expert having particular qualifications and an end user seeking a solution to an expert request." (Abstract). Walker, however, does not disclose "embedding a dynamic part from said remote parts database into an application running on the user's computer" as recited in claims 1 and 23 or "a server connected to said remote parts database and to said distributed electronic network, for connecting a user computer to said remote parts database and for transmitting dynamic parts to an application running on the user computer" as recited in claim 14. (emphasis added). In particular, Walker is completely unrelated to circuit or chip design. Intellectual property is not mentioned anywhere in Walker.

Hence, even if Schindler and Walker were combined, the combination neither teaches nor suggests "embedding a dynamic part from said remote parts database into an application running on the user's computer" as recited in claims 1 and 23 or "a server connected to said remote parts database and to said distributed electronic network, for connecting a user computer to said remote parts database and for transmitting dynamic parts to an application running on the user computer" as recited in claim 14. (emphasis added).

Accordingly, based at least one the above reasons, applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 14, and 23 are patentable over Schindler in view of Walker. Given that claims 8-9, 13, 20-22, and 24-29 depend from claims 1, 14, and 23, it is respectfully submitted that those claims are patentable over Schindler in view of Walker for at least the same reasons.
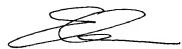
CONCLUSION

On the basis of the above remarks, reconsideration and allowance of the claims is believed to be warranted and such action is respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions or comments, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Bingham McCutchen LLP

Dated: 6-30-03

By: _____

Erin C. Ming
Reg. No. 47,797

Three Embarcadero Center, Suite 1800
San Francisco, CA 94111-4067
Telephone: (650) 849-4904
Telefax: (650) 849-4800